

NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN RHOPALOCERA:  
LYCENIDÆ. PART IV.

BY G. A. WATERHOUSE, B.Sc., B.E., F.E.S., and R. E. TURNER.

[It is with very great pleasure, I have to announce that my friend, Mr. R. E. Turner, has consented to join with me in my studies on the Australian *Rhopalocera*; and that in future papers on this group will appear over our joint signatures. I must here express my thanks to my friend for the generous help he has given me in the past, both by the gift of specimens and by his opinion on many difficult questions.—G. A. W.]

Since the revisional part of the Australian *Lycenidæ* appeared last year, we have had further opportunity of studying this family, and are now able to offer further evidence in confirmation of some of our views and also correct a few errors.

Mr. H. H. Druce has kindly examined a number of specimens forwarded to him, and in many cases has compared these with the types. He has forwarded us critical notes thereupon, and these he has allowed us to publish.

One of us has been able to examine the de Nicéville collection in Calcutta, and this has enabled us to correct one or two errors.

In the revisional paper in these Proceedings (for 1903) 115 species are recognised as Australian. Of these *Miletus eucletus*, Feld., is not Australian; Mr. Druce writes that the specimens (3♀) recorded by him from Thursday Island are referable to *M. narcissus*, Fabr. We have also decided to omit *Lycanesthes emolus*, Godt., as we feel confident that the specimen forwarded by Mr. Lower, labelled Mackay, is really an Indian specimen.

The following species we are inclined to regard as rarely occurring in Australia, or as possible aberrations:—*Danis syrius*,

Misk., *Miletus rex*, Boisd., *Miletus euclides*, Misk., *Hypolycaena noctula*, Staud., *Deudorix epirus*, Feld.

As the result of an examination of the typical species of certain genera, we find it necessary to characterise several new genera in this present part.

CYANIRIS TENELLA, Miskin.

Mr. Druce considers our form closer to *C. ceyx* than to *C. dilectissima*, Druce. The late Mr. de Nicéville, who had seen only a female *C. tenella*, considered it very close to, if not identical with his *C. ceyx*. It is also allied to *C. ———*, of which we have a male from the Khasi Hills, Assam.

DANIS MACLEAYI, Semper.

Mr. Druce writes "the types are in very perfect condition, and the chequered cilia are very marked." We have received two males and one female from Cape York which fulfil these requirements.

LAMPIDES CÆLESTIS, Miskin.

We have now no doubt that this is the species recorded by Semper as *D. aleuas*, Feld., of which it is the Australian form.

LAMPIDES HYLAS, Cramer, var.

*L. aleuas*, Waterhouse (nec Felder), Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1903, p. 156.

[Both Mr. Druce and Mr. Turner have pointed out to me that I was in error in using *L. aleuas* for this species, which is the Australian form of the "*Papilio hylas*" of Cramer.—G.A.W.]

As our material is insufficient and not in the best of condition, we refrain from applying any definite name to the Australian form. It is perhaps identical with that found in Southern New Guinea.

MILËTUS MELEAGRIS, Waterhouse.

Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1903, p. 270 (♂).

We are now enabled to supply a description of the female, having received, through the kindness of Mr. A. B. Bell, a pair from the Cairns District.

♀. *Forewings* shaped much as in the male, with the outer margin slightly more convex; hindwings with three short blunt tooth-like projections to the submedian and first and second median branches, the central one being the longest.

Upper side.—*Forewings* black, with lower half of cell and extending to inner margin glossy blue. *Hindwings* black, with cell and somewhat beyond glossy blue.

Under side as in the male, but somewhat more brilliantly marked.

Type (♀) in Coll. Waterhouse.

This is the finest of the *ignita* group of *Miletus* we have seen.

#### MILETUS NARCISSUS, Fabricius.

Mr. Druce writes: "I have compared the specimen you sent with the type in the Banksian Collection and found it identical. I have also closely examined the 3 ♀♀ from Thursday Island, and have come to the conclusion that your opinion as to their being *M. narcissus* (♀) is quite correct. When I wrote my monograph nothing was known of the female of *M. narcissus*." These three specimens (♀) from Thursday Island were caught by Mr. G. F. Mathew and recorded by Mr. Druce as *M. eucletus*,\* Felder, which must now be struck off our lists.

#### CANDALIDES ERINUS, Fabricius.

Mr. Druce† has pointed out that I was quite correct in keeping *C. erinus* and *C. hyacinthina* distinct; specimens of *C. hyacinthina* in the British Museum bore the label of *C. erinus*, but on reference to the type in the Banksian Collection this was found to be incorrect.

#### CANDALIDES ACATA, Cox.

Mr. Druce writes: "I fear your evidence for sinking *C. anita* under *C. acata* is rather weak." There is some uncertainty, indeed, in this course, but we know of no other South Australian species to which the description of *acata* could apply.

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\* Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1891, p. 188.

† Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1903.

## NESOLYCÆNA, gen. nov.

*Forewings* with costa nearly straight, slightly arched at base and apex; outer margin somewhat convex; inner margin straight; costal nervure ending on costa just before end of cell; subcostal nervure with three branches, the first ending on costa just beyond end of cell, subcostal nervure ending on costa above apex; discocellulars not in a straight line, lower, much bent; first median branch convex to inner margin. *Hindwings* with the outer margin forming an arc of a circle and without a tail. Antennæ short, much less than half the length of costa, and ending in a short spatulate club. Terminal joint of palpi short. Eyes smooth.

Type, "*Holochila*" *albocericea*, Miskin.

This genus is allied to *Candalides*, Hübner, (type *C. xanthopilos*), but has much shorter antennæ and palpi. In *Candalides* also the discocellulars of the forewings are in a straight line, and the first median branch is straight. In facies the type species is very different from any known Australian Lycenid, the upper-side reminding us of the Pierid genus *Elodina*.

## LYCÆNESTHES AFFINIS, nom. nov.

*Lyc. modestus*, Waterhouse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1903, p. 198.

Mr. Druce writes, that Staudinger\* described a species from Palawan as *Pseudodipsas modesta*, which is synonymous with *Lycænesthes emolus*; therefore our form requires a new name. The specimen referred to by Semper as ? *L. balliston*, Hüb., which is now in Mr. Druce's Collection, is identical with *Lyc. affinis*.

## CATOCHRYSOPS PLATISSA, Herrich-Schäffer.

Mr. Druce writes: "The specimens referred by Semper to *L. kandarpa*, and which are now in our collection, are the typical lilac-blue *C. strabo*, Fabr.,—exactly like specimens from India,

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\* Deut. Ent. Zeit. Lep. 1889, p. 104, pl. 1, fig. 7.

Ceylon, &c. They are labelled Rockhampton, Dämel." As we know that some at least of Dämel's localities are erroneous, and amongst our series of *C. platissa* from Queensland we have never yet seen a typical *C. strabo*, we prefer for the present not to include this latter species in our fauna.

PARALUCIA gen.nov.

*Forewing* with costa gently arched; outer margin nearly straight in the male, somewhat convex in the female; inner margin straight. Costal nervure ending on costa before end of cell; subcostal three-branched; upper discoidal given off from subcostal well beyond the end of cell. *Hindwing* with the outer margin drawn out in the male into a blunt tooth-like projection at the submedian, in the female rounded and slightly waved.

Type *Lucia pyrodiscus*, Rosenstock.

This genus is somewhat allied to *Lucia*, but the blunt tail in the male readily distinguishes it.

Mr. Druce writes: "I have compared the specimens of *L. aenea* you send with the type of *L. pyrodiscus* in the British Museum, and find that it is identical. In the British Museum, the species you call *L. aurifer*, Blanch., stands under the name of *L. lucanus*, Fabr., and your *L. lucanus*, Fabr., under the name *L. limbaria*, Swainson. The Fabrician type is not in the Banksian Collection, but the Fabrician description appears to me to rather favour your views."

Even if these two species are incorrectly determined, the names of the genera will not be affected, but only the species included under them.

The species figured by Blanchard as *aurifer* will also come into the genus *Paralucia*.

CHILADES PUTLI, Kollar.

Hügel's Kaschmir, iv. pt. 2, p. 422, 1848.

Mr. Druce points out that this is the name by which the Australian form of *C. trochilus* should be known.

## ZIZERA KARSANDRA, Moore.

P.Z.S. 1865, p. 505, pl. xxxi., fig. 7.

Butler\* has shown that true *Z. lysimon*, Hübn., is confined to S. Europe. In a recent letter Mr. F. A. Heron writes: "*Lycæna conformis*, Butler [from C. York] was sunk by the author himself as a synonym of *Zizera karsandra*, Moore." Mr. Druce also considers *Z. karsandra* the better name to use for the Australian species usually called *Z. lysimon*, Hübn.

[In my former paper I considered *L. conformis*, Butler, as a synonym of *Z. gaika*, as Butler speaks of a spot *in* the cell of forewing below. This description is faulty, and should read, "a spot *at the end of* cell." These points are recognition marks to distinguish the forms of *gaika* and *lysimon*.—G.A.W.]

## NACADUBA FLORINDA, Butler.

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) xx. p. 354, 1877.

Mr. Druce considers that this species should be kept separate from *N. ancyra*, being much whiter than typical *N. ancyra*.

## NEOLUCIA, gen.nov.

*Una*, Waterhouse, (nec de Nicéville), Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1903, p. 233.

Subcostal three-branched, first branch entirely anastomosed with costal, except a very short, free basal portion.

Type, "*Lycæna*" *agricola*, Westwood.

My previous figure of the neuration of *agricola* will give the details of this genus, which will include all the species previously placed by me in *Una*. Having lately received a specimen of *Una usta*, Distant, we are able to say that our species have little in common with that species.

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\* P.Z.S. 1900, p. 108.

## BINDAHARA ISABELLA, Felder.

Sitzb. Ak. Wiss. Wien, Nat. Cl. xi., p. 451, n. 10, 1860; *B. sugriva*, (nec Horsf.) Miskin, Syn. Cat. Rhop. Aust. 1891, p. 69; Waterhouse, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1903, p. 267.

We have lately received specimens of typical *B. sugriva*, from Ceylon, and Mr. Druce has forwarded us sketches of the various forms of this genus, and pointed out that the Australian subspecies is nearest to *B. isabella* from Amboina.

## LIPHYRA BRASSOLIS, Westwood.

We notice that the Queensland form has been separated by Rothschild\* as *L. brassolis, major*. Until we can consistently apply a trinomial system of nomenclature to the Australian Lycænidæ, we prefer not to make a partial attempt. Our collection of Indo- and Austro-Malayan Lycænidæ, though increasing considerably, is not yet extensive enough to permit us to make this study complete.

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\* Novitates, 1898.